











Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,  
**I. C. SLOAN,**  
of Rock County.

FOR SENATOR,  
**WM. A. LAWRENCE.**

Assembly Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Center, Porter, Union, Magnolia and Janesville.  
**JONATHAN CORY, of Center.**

SECOND DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Fulton, Harmony, Lima and Milton.  
**JOSEPH SPAULDING, of Harmony.**

THIRD DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie.  
**JACOB FOWLE, of Bradford.**

FOURTH DISTRICT—Composed of the city of Beloit and towns of Beloit and Turtle.  
**CORNELIUS M. FREAT, of Turtle.**

FIFTH DISTRICT—Composed of the City of Janesville.  
**A. C. BATES, of Janesville.**

County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,  
**REUBEN T. PEMBER, of Johnson.**

CLERK OF THE COURT,  
**LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.**

REGISTER OF DEEDS,  
**C. C. KEELER, of Beloit.**

TREASURER,  
**S. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Magnolia.**

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,  
**JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.**

CLERK OF THE BOARD,  
**S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.**

SURVEYOR,  
**S. D. LOCKE, of Johnson.**

COMMISSIONER,  
**S. C. BURMAN, of Janesville.**

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,  
**WM. A. NORTON, of Center.**

Mr. Winans' History.

Ald. Winans contributes to the Monitor a history of the city printing in the common council, which is worthy of notice only as an indication of the reckless manner in which he makes his statements, and which would be claimed as admitted if we did not dispute them. The object of the history is two fold. First to make an attack on Ald. Bates, as the republican nominee for the assembly, and next, to make a drive at the Gazette. The mode of procedure is to represent that we have suppressed information in relation to the action of the council on the city printing, at the same time attempting to convey the impression that this suppression was to conceal a public wrong and official abuse in which Ald. Bates was a leading actor. Some of this history is fair enough, and unimportant enough to be stated fairly, but we shall show before we get through with it that the chairman of the finance committee is as incorrect and deceptive in his new charges as he was in his statements in relation to the amount of money we have drawn from the city since last April. Premising that on no one of these questions can Ald. Winans plead ignorance, for his means of knowing the truth have been abundant, we commence with the following extract from his history:

"Ald. Bates moved to rescind his own resolution, (which the Gazette omitted to state), and it was rescinded. Ald. Bates, Ald. Bates, Collins and Patton. No—Bates and Winans."

Let us see whether the Gazette has omitted to state this fact. In the Gazette of August 20th, we find the following item in our report of the proceedings of the meeting of the council of the 28th:

"Ald. Bates moved to reconsider the vote of the last council directing the city printing to be let to the lowest bidder. Ald. Bates, Ald. Bates, Collins and Patton. No—Bates and Winans."

The "next statement" of the alderman is the following:

"Ald. Bates then introduced an order appointing the Gazette office to do the work until the first of April next."

Ald. Bates was adopted by a viva voce vote. Ald. Winans asked to have his vote recorded in the affirmative.

Ald. Bates objected that the result was declared before the request was made, and that Ald. Winans had not yet voted.

Some discussion occurred on this point, Ald. Winans claiming that he was in time with his request, which was denied by other members of the council, when Ald. Bates moved to adjourn.

Before putting the motion to adjourn, the Mayor declared that Ald. Winans had a right to have his vote recorded. The motion to adjourn was voted down, and an appeal taken from the declaration of the Mayor. Pending the appeal, another motion was made to adjourn, and on taking the question on the appeal, the declaration was sustained. Ald. Collins then stated that he had voted to sustain the declaration, under a misapprehension of the question, and moved a reconsideration. Ald. Winans here left the room, and the Mayor adjourned the council at a point of a quorum.

The only truth stated by Mr. Winans is that we have omitted to state that Ald. Bates drew up the proposition to do the printing, and signed the names of Holt, Bowen & Wilcox to it. We did not consider this a material point, but we now admit the fact, and in connection with it will

state another fact which the elaborate Mr. Winans himself omits. One of the firm was present at the council, and the proposition was shown to him by Ald. Bates and authorized to be made before he was submitted to the council, and Ald. Winans was expressly and formally told, when alluding to the fact that the names attached to the proposition were in Ald. Bates' handwriting, that it was authorized and assumed by the member of the firm present. The object of Ald. Winans in introducing this special count is to justify himself in his position that we have no contract with the city, because Ald. Bates attached the names of Holt, Bowen & Wilcox to the proposition to the council, and to hold it as Ald. B.'s individual proposition. If he should give such legal advice to a client, equity would hold him personally responsible for the consequences.

Continuing his history, and alluding to the acceptance of our written proposition by the council, Ald. W. says:

"Before the vote was declared, I asked to have my vote recorded, and that I might be able to add to the motion to more its reconsideration at the next meeting, which the chair very properly allowed me to do."

We recollect very well the circumstances of that alleged vote. If Ald. Winans voted at all on the adoption of the resolution, he was unfortunate in not making any other member of the council, even Ald. Patton, who sat next to him, aware of the fact, and the "propriety" of the Mayor allowing him to vote after the result was declared, that he might put himself in a position to move a reconsideration at the next meeting of the council, was more than questionable to those who know all the circumstances.

One more item, and we finish our review of the Alderman's history:

"The matter was thus left in such a position that I might move a reconsideration of the resolution, which I did at the next meeting; whereupon (though the matter ought to state it) Ald. Bates and Winans lost a heavy retreat from the council room—Ald. Bates in his haste leaving his hat and handkerchief, and this notwithstanding the order from the chair to remain."

In our paper of Monday, Sept. 16, reporting the proceedings of the meeting of Saturday evening, the 13th, we find the following:

"Ald. Winans moved to reconsider the action of the council at the last meeting in relation to the city printing."

Pending this question, Ald. Bates and Winans left the room. Prior to the departure of Ald. Bates, Ald. Winans requested the Mayor to order Ald. B. to remain. The Mayor gave the order, when Ald. Bates defended his conduct by the example of Ald. Winans at a former meeting, and told him—and this notwithstanding the order from the chair to remain."

The council was then adjourned for want of a quorum."

In conclusion, the Alderman makes an estimate that the publication of the reassessed tax list, for which the legal fees are \$300, would have been done for \$150 under contract at ordinary business rates of advertising. Where he got his estimate we neither know nor care, but we would like to have him tell us what he would do with the balance over the assumed contract price. The statute fixes the fee at 25 cents a description, which is charged and collected by the city upon each lot or tract of land advertised. Does the city wish to speculate out of the publication of that list, taking from the tax-payers who are delinquent 25 cents and allowing the printer one-fifth or one-sixth of the amount it collects; or does Ald. Winans want the printer to divide with him? Delinquent tax-payers would receive little relief from such a proceeding.

We have given more attention to this matter, perhaps, than it deserves; but we have an unscrupulous enemy to deal with, who is using not only his official position to misrepresent us, but is adding his personal efforts. We know also the hypocrisy and insincerity of this outery. If the political friends of the Monitor could get this printing and advertising, we should hear nothing from them or it about "printing steals," and there would be no statements making the amount four or five times larger than it actually is. The failure of the Monitor to get this printing and advertising is the sole cause of its present display. We shall make no further allusion to it unless it is necessary to repel some new attack, or to refute some new fabrication or misstatement. The republican aldermen who have voted for the Gazette and sustained it against the attacks of its political enemies, are quite as faithful public servants and as true friends of the city as the democratic aldermen who have attempted to transfer to the Monitor the city patronage, and thus enable it to live without being a tax upon its party friends or drawing too heavily on the pockets of its proprietors. Either of these republican aldermen have as much personal interest in the economical administration of the city affairs, and pay quite as large a tax as Ald. Winans, who so modestly assumes the lead in assailing them.

"CALL THEM ABOLITIONISTS."—A recent correspondence of Gen. Beauregard with Gen. Dragg, relating to the plans of carrying on the western campaign, was intercepted by some of Buell's troops, and Beauregard's plan for taking Louisville and Cincinnati is read with considerable gusto since their failure is placed beyond a doubt. But there is one clause contained in the correspondence giving Beauregard's views of how the campaign should be conducted, to which he gave much emphasis, that is significant as showing a connection with northern sympathizers: "By the way," says he, "I think that in all our dispatches we should call our enemies abolitionists, instead of federals, as it would help our cause much in the northwestern states."

We thus see why it is that the rebel sympathizers among us persist in calling the supporters of the government "abolitionists." The rebel generals and their northern allies appear to understand each other.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, in a late speech at Brooklyn, said:

"I have every reason to believe that the administration are arising to the full necessities of the occasion, that they comprehend this matter, and intend to grasp it with an iron hand, and at a very early moment."

The audience at this moment rose to their feet, and cheered with the wildest enthusiasm.

THE WHEAT CROP IN INDIANA.—By statistics lately gathered, it is ascertained that the wheat crop of Indiana for 1862 will be about 20,000,000 bushels; 1,750,000 more than the crop of 1861.

Do your duty, conscientiously, Tuesday.

Another letter from Mr. Bates.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

The Monitor of this morning informs the public that it has been called upon to make a second "statement" in regard to my record. Having warned the public, on the 24th inst., that my record was such that I was not entitled to the support of the voters of this city on the 4th of November next, to convince the public of this fact, they charge that in one instance I purchased a city order of John Watson at 40 cents on the dollar.

The Monitor also informs its readers that I am in the habit of disposing of matters in a short way by pronouncing them falsehoods. Generally this is the most effectual way of disposing of the charges of that paper, and all that is necessary to say about them; but in the present instance I prove the falsehood upon the Monitor, beyond any controversy, by the statement of Mr. Watson himself, which accompanies this communication to the public, and to which I ask the attention of the people of this city.

Another charge of the Monitor is, that in 1859 myself, in company with John L. V. Thomas, made an arrangement with the county treasurer to have \$12,000 worth of county certificates placed at our disposal to speculate on; that the treasurer was to have a share of the interest, &c.

This statement is also false. The Monitor, in this connection, gravely informs its readers that the people are anxious that I should explain this matter. For the satisfaction of the Monitor I will cheerfully do so, though I do not believe the people have called for any such explanation, as it is impossible, even from the statement of the Monitor, to see how the people can be in any way interested in an explanation, so far as I am concerned.

The county treasurer and his associates are answerable to the county for all certificates sold by him, and for all money that may come into his hands as such treasurer. The statute authorizes the sale of county certificates to be made by the treasurer. In 1859 the board of supervisors passed an order authorizing the county treasurer to sell about \$32,000 worth of old certificates at their face, which had been in the hands of the treasurer for years unredeemed. The county board, believing it was for the interest of the county to so dispose of this lot of certificates, I made a purchase from the treasurer of about \$5,000 worth. The most of these certificates I purchased as the agent of citizens who held indebtedness against the county. The sale was perfect, and there was no agreement, as stated by the Monitor, that we were to speculate on them.

I also purchased a quantity of certificates belonging to Mr. Burgess personally, and agreed to allow Mr. B. a certain amount of interest. This was a transaction in which the county had no interest. The same is true in the case of Mr. Thomas.

If it was a crime, as the Monitor seems so to understand it, to purchase certificates under the order passed by the county board, I then charge that I am not the only guilty criminal. Mon. J. B. Doe, the mayor of our city, and the present nominee for the office then held by Mr. Burgess, while acting as the agent of the Central Bank, purchased of Mr. Burgess about \$10,000 of those same certificates. I have been informed, too, that Mr. Palmer and Mr. Winans, the present proprietors of the Monitor, who now warn the public that a great fraud has been perpetrated, also enjoyed the benefits resulting under this order of the county board.

Mr. Winans now being a candidate before the public for the office of district attorney, I call the attention of the public to his record.

In conclusion let me say, the Monitor having been convicted of two false statements, it is now at liberty to make the third.

A. C. BATES.

Janesville, Oct. 31, 1862.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

My attention has been called to an article published in the Monitor of to-day, which reads as follows:

The Hon. A. C. Bates, over his own signature, says that he never purchased a city order for less than one hundred cents on the dollar. O Bates! Bates! can it be possible that you had forgotten the orders purchased by you of John Watson for about forty cents on the dollar? What say you now, that we have reminded you of one instance?

I have yet to learn that it is a crime for any citizen, whether he is a candidate for office or not, to purchase city orders for less than their face. Yet it seems, from the tone of the above article, published in the Monitor, that that paper so regards it.

The Monitor having charged me Mr. Bates with purchasing city orders of me for 40 cents on the dollar, and believing the object sought to be obtained in making this charge is to injure Mr. Bates, the nominee for assembly in this district, I therefore, knowing the charges above made to be false, feel called upon to state that Mr. Bates never purchased of me a city order or city orders for 40 cents on the dollar. I further state that Mr. Bates never purchased any city order from me for any price whatever, and that the statement in the Monitor is entirely without any foundation.

JOHN WATSON.

Janesville, Oct. 31, 1862.

"COARSE ABUSE."—Ald. Winans complains of "coarse abuse" from the Gazette. Probably he would choose that style of controversy in preference to the complete exposure we have made of his misrepresentations. If the Alderman is getting more than he expected or desires, he should remember that he has forced the controversy on us. We took no exceptions to his efforts to make the Monitor the city paper, until he published a gross misstatement in relation to us, and endeavored to violate a formal and legal contract with us. His course towards us shows that his rattle-snake hatred of republicans extends to republican newspapers.

The public services at the Baptist church Sabbath evening, will commence at 7 o'clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31. Special to Chicago Evening Journal.—There is no later news. Gen. Rosecrans, it is understood, will take the field at once. The army is reported to be moving into Tennessee, and if Bragg can be found (which is doubtful) there will be a terrible battle. The report is not believed here that Bragg's forces have gone to join Lee in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31. The steamer Hazo has arrived with New born (N. C.) dates of the 25th inst. The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal announces the arrival there of seven negro regiments to garrison the towns and fortifications during the sickly season. They have been encamped for the last six months under the instructions of white officers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The indications of an immediate battle at Corinth are said not to be so numerous to-day. Up to this time there has been no actual collision between the two armies. That cannot, however, be long delayed, and when it comes it will be fearful. There is still some doubt whether the enemy will attack Corinth or Bolivar. As far as advised, the rebel position is such that both places are threatened. It is possible that the enemy may not attack either place, but cross the Tennessee, below Corinth and Tupelo and endeavor to effect a junction with Bragg. This movement would, however, expose him to a flank attack from McPherson, a situation in which he would hesitate to place himself. Our pickets were again driven in yesterday. This of itself proves the presence of a considerable reconnoitering force, but by no means indicates an immediate attack.

An expedition starts to-day from this section, which promises important results. Further mention would evidently be improper.

The fortifications about Corinth are now entirely complete, and are so arranged that 15,000 men can resist an attack from 60,000. It is reported here to-day that the steamers Rowena and Nebraska have been put off blankets and salt on the Tennessee shore north of Memphis, for the use of the rebels. An investigation of this charge will probably be made.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31. The bridge across Green River, near Bowling Green, was completed to-day, and cars will pass over it to-morrow to-day. General Rosecrans and Crittenden will leave here to-morrow morning for the head of the army of the Cumberland. General Paine will follow them in a few days. He will have the command of his old brigade.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31. Special to World.—It is currently reported here that Ex-Gov. Hicks will be appointed military governor of Maryland, and will locate his office at Baltimore. Five Philadelphia oyster boats with their crews, were seized to-day for violating the oyster law, and were taken to Annapolis. The affair has caused much excitement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. Special to Tribune.—Yesterday Richardson's division passed Snicker's Gap to Paris, a small town on the road leading from Leesburg, and running through Ashby's Gap. The forces under Gen. French and Sedgwick left here this morning, crossing the Shenandoah bridge. Sumner's corps also moved into Virginia yesterday, through the Blue Mountains and Shortfalls, where he will form a junction with Burnside, who is now at Purcellville. Nearly all the troops have moved off from Loudon and Maryland Heights. For the present Gen. Geary's command will remain on Bolivar Heights. Maryland Heights are also well protected. Slocum's command is to garrison the ferry.

Heavy reconnoitering parties left here yesterday, in the direction of Charlottesville and Shepherdstown to find the enemy, whom they found in large force at the former place. A reconnoissance made by the 8th Pennsylvania from Purcellville, discovered the enemy in force near Paris and Upper-ville, under Longstreet, when Lee is said to be still at Winchester, while the main body of his army is east of Blue Mountain. Snicker's Gap is strongly defended by the enemy. Several rebel prisoners were taken there, yesterday, including the chief officer of their signal corps. General Burnside is steadily moving on, and the impression is that a battle is imminent. Our position here is admirably defended, and if the enemy attempt to cross a great battle must at once ensue. Cannonading is now heard in the direction of Winchester and Shepherdstown.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1. According to recent information from Mexico, received via Havana, about one half of the French troops, amounting to nearly 17,000 men, had arrived, and were ordered immediately to Orizaba. It is thought the fortifications at Orizaba have been selected as a basis of operations, and that the expedition for the City of Mexico was to start in December.

ALBANY, Oct. 31. At a democratic meeting here, this evening, John Van Buren said the letter read by him as coming from the Monitor, presented him by Gen. Scott as an autograph, and was made public by authorization of the friends of the general.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1. The Times' Washington special says that Col. Wendall, with a cavalry force, was at last captured driving the rear guard of the rebel Gen. Walker's force through Ashby's Gap. Another detachment, yesterday, drove the enemy into their retreat in Thoroughfare Gap.

A dispatch to the Times says reliable information is received that several immense iron clad frigates are being constructed in England for the rebels.

The Times' Washington correspondence says that General Longstreet was at Petersburg, and will command the rebel army moving to attack Suffolk. General Dix is said to be strong in the belief that the attack is to be made there and at Yorktown and Fortress Monroe.

From files of the Nassau Guardian, it appears that the steamer Bronitis had arrived there from Liverpool with a cargo of brass, iron, quinine, &c. The gunboat Stars and Stripes touched at Nassau on the 16th, en route to Key West, with her shaft damaged. The Guardian says the pilots of the port have been forbidden, under a penalty of deprivation of their license, to bring in any belligerent vessel in future, unless the permission of the Governor is first obtained.

The Guardian contains a letter from Secretary Seward to Secretary Welles, dated Aug. 4th, relative to the chase of the British steamer Herald by the Adirondack within a maritime league of the island of New Providence. If the commander of the Adirondack committed such an act, he inexcusably violated the law of nations, and reparation ought to be promptly made.

The President desires notice to be given to all commanders of American vessels of war to adhere strictly to the principle that the maritime jurisdiction of every nation covers a full maritime league from the coast, and acts of hostilities committed within such distance are strictly forbidden.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1. The news from Tennessee is that Friday night our pickets were driven in at Charvalla. It is thought, however, this indicates reconnaissance rather than attack on our forces. The rebels seem to be coming up by way of Grand Junction, and thus be in a position to menace Bolivar and Corinth. It is barely possible they have not enough men to make an attack, but they have pushed their columns forward in a threatening manner in order to gain time at Holly Springs and other points south.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1. Flour heavy and fall low. Wheat lower with moderate export demand. Corn firmer and demand good. Whisky without decisive change. Stocks active and closed weak. Money on call 5 1/2 per cent. Gold 129 1/2, 130. Demand notes 12 1/2, 26.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1. Market—flour dull and heavy. Wheat lower, but held firm at 87 1/2.

CHARLESTON, Va., Oct. 31. Major General Cox's army arrived here to-day. The rebel army under Gen. K. Holz, Floyd and Jenkins, retreated from here last Monday. The march of our troops up the Kanawha Valley was conducted in the best military order, with but a single casualty. The entrance of our army into this town was of a triumphant character.

WHEATLAND, Oct. 31. Special to Herald.—Gen. Stoneman's division of Gen. Wilcox's corps yesterday occupied Leesburg without opposition. This move will enable Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry to penetrate further to the enemy's position to reconnoiter beyond our front.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 31. Gen. Morrell has been detached from his division in Gen. Porter's corps, and appointed to another command. Brig. Gen. Butterfield has been appointed to and assumed the command of Gen. Morrell's division. The corps of Gen. Porter has been relieved from duty on the Upper Potomac and passed through here to-day.

A MILITARY EXECUTION IN SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.—The execution ground was about a half a mile from the town, and when I reached there I found the troops drawn up on three sides of the square, while the fourth was occupied by the condemned and the firing parties. A long line of mounted sentinels kept back the curious crowd, but a word from a police little major, who had previously seen me at the headquarters, admitted me, and I took my place near the general and his staff, in one corner of the square. After some time occupied in the preliminary preparations, each prisoner was blindfolded and knelt in front of his own execution party. A venerable looking gray headed chaplain now stepped out from among the staff, and in a short, fervent prayer, commended the souls of these poor wretches to the mercy of the God before whom they would shortly appear.

Everything was still as death. The perfect hush, if I may say so, was painfully distinct, and I could see, even under the grave, stern face of the general, a softening look as if he was struggling between duty and mercy. For a moment the silence was awful—then came the clear tone of command of the officer of the day: "Ready," "aim," "fire!" a rattling discharge, a puff of smoke, a groan, and all was over. The ten had paid the penalty of their broken oaths. For a moment all was hushed, as before, and you could almost hear the long drawn breath of relief. The bright sun shone as calmly and clearly as before, but shone on ten corpses stiff and stark, where a moment before were ten men in the full flush of physical health.

THE BRITISH PIRATE "290," ALIAS ALABAMA.—The bark Azop, Capt. James, from Fayal, Oct. 8, arrived here this morning, with the captains and crews of most of the whalers, which had been burned by the British pirate Alabama. We were particular in our inquiries among the captains whether the "290" and the Alabama were identical, and from them all the answers received agreed, that the "290" is the Alabama, and no other vessel. The stories, therefore, that she had run the blockade at Mobile, are incorrect.

She is a British vessel, with a British register, is manned by a British crew, and is commanded by the infamous Semmes. Three of the other officers are said to be rebels, but of this there was no proof. The vessel is 220 feet long, 32 wide, has two decks, and registers 1,170 tons, British measurement. She is a full rigged bark, and her propeller is so arranged as to be hoisted out of water when she is not under steam.

Her armament consists of two 64's, four 32's, and two rifled pivot guns, one forward and the other aft; but she has not a 100-pounder, as has been reported in the New York papers. Under steam she will go about twelve knots, and with a whole sail breeze going, she might make about the same rate under canvas alone.

She is a wooden vessel, apparently built in a hurry, and is not remarkably well armed. Her crew, all told, all numbered seventy-two men, but did not appear to be under much restraint. Any one of our gunboats, if properly handled, would blow her out of water. Such is the opinion of the men who have been on board of her.—Boston Traveller, 28th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Second District, State of Wisconsin.

The undersigned having been appointed Collector of Taxes for the Second District of the State of Wisconsin, in accordance with "An act to provide for the collection of taxes on the property of the State," interest on the public debt," approved July 1st, 1862, gives notice that his district comprises the counties of Rock, Dane, Jefferson, and Columbia, and that his office is at Madison, and will be open daily for the transaction of business; that the district has been divided into four divisions, and the following appointments of deputies have been made:

For the first division, comprising the city of Janesville and towns of Janesville, Harmony, Lima, Milton, Fulton, Porter, Union, Magnolia and Center in the county of Rock; and the county of Dane, except the towns of Dane, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains, Terry, Crossway, Mazomanie, Black Earth and Vermont—Francis T. Wheeler, of Middleton.

For the second division, comprising the county of Jefferson, Westfield, Clinton, Taylor, La Prairie, Rock, Plymouth, Spring Valley, Avon, Neenah, Beloit, and the city of Beloit, in the county of Rock; William W. Wade, of Beloit.

For the fourth division, comprising the county of Columbia, and the towns of Dane, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains, Terry, Crossway, Mazomanie, Black Earth and Vermont—Francis T. Wheeler, of Middleton.

Distillers and brewers within the said district are requested to apply to the collector, or deputy, for forms of books to be kept by them in accordance with the above law.

J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

Collector 2d District of Wisconsin.

H. N. COMSTOCK, Attorney at Law and Police Justice, will attend to the business of his profession, and as Police Justice has the same civil jurisdiction as Justice of the Peace throughout the county of Rock, and will hold his office in the block formerly occupied by Police Justice Barker, Janesville, Wis.

PRINTING.

SAVE MONEY!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your Printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office,

LAPPIN'S BLOCK,

UP STAIRS.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA,

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have, constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

Together with a

RUGGLES JOBBER,

exclusively for

Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of FAST PRESSES cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done in this state.

All Printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening anything in the line of Ball Tickets, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equal to that done at any establishment, east or west. Those who doubt that any kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are invited to

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our Prices.

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to do promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING.



















